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J. B. Chen, Y. Endo, K. Chan, D. Mazieres, A. Dias, M. Seltzer, M. D. Smith

December 1995 ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review, Proceedings of the fifteenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles, Volume 29 Issue 5

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The measured performance of personal computer operating systems

J. Bradley Chen, Yasuhiro Endo, Kee Chan, David Mazières, Antonio Dias, Margo Seltzer, Michael D. Smith

February 1996 ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS), Volume 14 Issue 1

Full text available: pdf(2.38 MB)

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

This article presents a comparative study of the performance of three operating systems that run on the personal computer architecture derived form the IBM-PC. The operating systems, Windows for Workgroups, Windows NT, and NetBSD (a freely available variant of the UNIX operating system), cover a broad range of system functionality and user requirements, from a single-address-space model to full protection with preemptive multitasking. Our measurements are enable by hardware counters in Inte ...

Keywords: Microsoft Windows, operating systems performance measurement, operating systems structure, personal computers

Resource partitioning in general purpose operating systems: experimental results in Windows NT



D. G. Waddington, D. Hutchison

October 1999 ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review, Volume 33 Issue 4

Full text available: pdf(1.56 MB)

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The principal role of the operating system is that of resource management. Its task is to present a set of appropriate services to the applications and users it supports. Traditionally, general-purpose operating systems, including Windows NT, federate resource sharing in a fair manner, with the predominant goal of efficient resource utilisation. As a result the chosen scheduling algorithms are not suited to applications that have stringent Quality-of-Service (QoS) and resource management require ...

System support for automatic profiling and optimization

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		This paper describes the Denali isolation kernel, an operating system architecture that safely multiplexes a large number of untrusted Internet services on shared hardware. Denali's goal is to allow new Internet services to be "pushed" into third party infrastructure, relieving Internet service authors from the burden of acquiring and maintaining physical infrastructure. Our isolation kernel exposes a virtual machine abstraction, but unlike conventional virtual machine monitors, Denali does not	
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		Keywords : disconnected operation, file system extensibility, mobile computing, virtual device drivers	
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		lookup Reza Azimi, Angelos Bilas June 2003 Proceedings of the 17th annual international conference on	
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		Recent work in low-latency, high-bandwidth communication systems has resulted in building userlevel Network Interface Controllers (NICs) and communication abstractions that support direct access from the NIC to applications virtual memory to avoid both data copies and operating system intervention. Such mechanisms require the ability to directly manipulate userlevel communication buffers for delivering data and achieving protection.	
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	9	To provide such abilities, NICs must maintain appropriate t Keywords: parallel architectures, system area networks	
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	14 Improving interactive performance using TIPME	
2	Yasuhiro Endo, Margo Seltzer	**********
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	On the vast majority of today's computers, the dominant form of computation is GUI-based user interaction. In such an environment, the user's perception is the final arbiter of performance. Human-factors research shows that a user's perception of performance is affected by unexpectedly long delays. However, most performance-tuning techniques currently rely on throughput-sensitive benchmarks. While these techniques improve the average performance of the system, they do littl	
	Keywords: interactive performance, monitoring	
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	17 <u>Disco: running commodity operating systems on scalable multiprocessors</u> Edouard Bugnion, Scott Devine, Kinshuk Govil, Mendel Rosenblum November 1997 ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) , Volume 15 Issue 4	220000000
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	In this article we examine the problem of extending modern operating systems to run efficiently on large-scale shared-memory multiprocessors without a large implementation effort. Our approach brings back an idea popular in the 1970s: virtual machine monitors. We use virtual machines to run multiple commodity operating systems on a scalable multiprocessor. This solution addresses many of the challenges facing the system software for these machines. We demonstrate our approach with a prototy	:
·	Keywords: scalable multiprocessors, virtual machines	
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John L. Donaldson February 2001 ACM SIGCSE Bulletin, Proceedings of the thirty-second SIGCSE technical symposium on Computer Science Education, Volume 33 Issue 1 Full took eveilable: Add (2) (C) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index	
Full text available: gdf(142.42 KB) Additional information, <u>substract, references, cards, maex</u>	
Developing hands-on programming projects for a course on operating systems is a challenge. A wide variety of methods have been used and reported on at past SIGCSE meetings. A good summary of some of these projects can be found in [5]. One approach is to build a rudimentary operating system kernel from the bottom up. This approach necessarily involves some architecture-dependent coding. In this paper, the author describes his experience with such a project sequence based on the Intel protected mo	
20 A study of initialization in Linux and OpenBSD Catherine Dodge, Cynthia Irvine, Thuy Nguyen April 2005 ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review, Volume 39 Issue 2	
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The code that initializes a system can be notoriously difficult to understand. In secure systems, initialization is critical for establishing a starting state that is secure. This paper explores two architectures used for bringing an operating system to its initial state, once the operating system gains control from the boot loader. Specifically, the ways in which the OpenBSD and Linux operating systems handle initialization are dissected.	:
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